

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME 1.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1833.

NUMBER 20

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
MILLETT & KING.

TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents in advance.—Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietors not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
Communications and letters on business must be addressed, Post-paid.

From the Lowell Times.

A DAY AND A HALF IN THE LIFE OF A
TOBACCO CHEWER.

Mr. Editor.—Do you chew Tobacco? I did till last Sunday, when I put my veto on the practice. The why and the wherefore I have sent to you, hoping that if you are guilty of using the Indian weed, a leaf from my diary may be the means of reforming you.

Saturday, Oct. 19, 1833. Took my hat for a walk, wife, as wives are apt to, began to load me with messages, upon seeing me ready to go out. Asked me to call at cousin M's and borrow for her "The Sorrows of Werter." Hate to have a wife read such namby pamby stuff—but must humor her whims, and concluded that I had rather she should take pleasure over Werter's sorrows, than employ her tongue in making "sorrow" for your humble servant.

Got to cousin M's door. Now cousin M. is an old maid—and a dreadful tidy woman. Like tidy women well enough, but can't bear your dreadful tidy ones, because I am always in dread while on their premises, least I should offend their superlative neatness by a bit of gravel on the sole of my boot, or such matter.

Walked in—delivered my message, and seated myself in one of her cane bottom chairs, while she rummaged the book case. Forgot to take out my card before I entered, and while she hunted, felt the tide rising. No spit-box in the room. Windows closed. Floor carpeted. Stove varnished. Looked to the fire place—full of flowers, and heartily newly daubed with Spanish Brown. Here was a fix.

Felt the flood of essence of cavendish accumulating. Began to reason with myself whether as a last alternative, it were better to drown the flowers, redaub the hearth, or flood the carpet. Mouth in the mean time pretty well filled. To add to my misery, she began to ask questions. "Did you ever read this book, Mr. —?"

"Yes Ma'am," said I, in a voice like a frog from the bottom of a well, while I wished book, aunt, and all, were with Pharaoh's host in the Red Sea. "How did you like it?" continued the indefatigable querist. I threw my head on the back of the chair, and mouth upwards, to prevent an overflow. "Pretty well," said I. She at last found "The Sorrows of Werter," and came towards me. "Oh dear, cousin Oliver, don't put your hand on the back of the chair, now don't, you'll grease it and take off the gilding!" I could not answer her, having lost the power of speech entirely, and my cheeks were distended like those of a toad under a mushroom. "Why, Oliver," said my persevering tormenter, unconscious of the reason of my appearance, "You are sick, I know you are, you face is dreadfully swelled!" and before I could prevent her, her harshness was clasped to my distended nostrils. As my mouth organ were at that time my only breathing places. Judge then what a commotion a full snuff of harshness created among my olfactorys!

I bolted for the door, and a hearty ache-hee-relieved my proboscis, and tobacco chyle &c. "All at once disgorged" from my mouth, restored me to the faculty of speech. Her eyes followed me in astonishment, and I returned and relieved my embarrassment, by putting a load on my conscience. I told her I had been trying to relieve the tooth ache by the temporary use of tobacco, while truth to tell, I never had an aching tang in my head. I went home mortified.

Sunday forenoon. Friend A—invited myself and wife to take a seat with him to hear the celebrated Mr. — preach. Conducted by neighbor A. to his pew. Mouth as usual full of tobacco! and horror of horrors, found the pew elegantly carpeted, white and green; two or three malagony crickets, and a hat stand; but no spit box!! The services commenced; every peal on the organ was answered by an internal appeal from my mouth for a liberation of its contents; but the thing was impossible. I thought of using my hat for a spit box; then of turning one of the crickets over; but could do nothing unperceived. I took out my handkerchief, but found in the platitude of her officiousness, that my wife had placed one of her white cambrics in my pocket instead of my bandanna. Here was a dilemma. By the time the preacher had named his text, my cheeks had reached their utmost tension, and I must spit or die! I arose, seized my hat and made for the door. My wife (confound these women, how they dog one about,) imagining me unwell, (she might have known better,) got up and followed me. "Are you unwell, Oliver?" said she, as the door closed after us. I answered her by putting out the eyes of an unlucky dog, with a flood of expressed essence of cavendish. "I wish," said she, "Mr. A. had a spit box in his paw." "So do I." We footed

it home in moody silence. I was sorry my wife had lost the sermon, but how could I help it? These women are so affectionate—confound them—no, I don't mean so. But she might have known what ailed me, and kept her seat. Tobacco, Oh Tobacco; But the deeds of that day are not all told yet. After the conclusion of the services along came Farmer Ploughshare. He had seen me go out of church and stopped at the open window where I sat. "Sick to day, Mr. —?" "Rather unwell," answered I, which was another lie to place to the account of Tobacco. "We had powerful preaching; sorry you had to go out." My wife asked him in—and in he came—she might have known he would, but women must be so polite, but she was the sufferer by it. Compliments over, I gave him my chair by the open window. Down he sat, and fumbling in his pockets, drew for a formidable plug of tobacco, and commenced untwisting it. "Then you use tobacco," said I. "A leetle, occasionally," said he, as he deposited from three to four inches in his cheek, "A neat fence, that of you're," as flood after flood from his mouth bespattered a newly painted white fence near the window. "Yes," said I, "but I like a darker color."

"So do I," answered Ploughshare, "and yaller suits my notion; it don't show dirt." And he moistened my carpet with his favorite color. Good, thought I, my wife will ask him in again I guess. We were now summoned to dinner. Farmer Ploughshare seated himself. I saw his long fingers in that particular position in which a tobacco chewer knows how to put his digits when about to unlade. He drew them across his mouth. I trembled for the consequences, should he throw such a load upon the hearth or the floor. But he had no intention thus to waste his quid, and shocking to relate, deposited it beside his plate on my wife's damask cloth!

This was too much. I plead sickness and rose. There was no lie in the assertion now, I was sick. I retired from the table; but my departure did not discompose Farmer Ploughshare, who was unconscious of having done wrong. I returned in season to see Farmer Ploughshare replace his quid in his mouth to undergo a second mastication, and the church bell opportunely ringing called him away before he could use his plate for a spit box: for such I am persuaded would have been his next motion. I went up stairs and throwing myself on the bed, fell asleep. Dreams of inundations, floods, and fire, harassed me. I thought I was burning, and smoked like a cigar. I then thought the Merrimack had burst its banks, and was about to overflow me with its waters. I could not escape—the water had reached my chin—I tasted it—it was like tobacco juice. I coughed and screamed, and awakening found I had been asleep with a quid in my mouth. My wife entering at the moment, I threw away the filthy weed. "Huz, if I were you, I would not use that stuff any more!" "I won't," said I. Since Sunday I have kept my word. Neither Fig nor Twist, Pigtail nor Cavendish, have passed my lips since, nor never shall they again. POZ.

HIRING A COOK.

"If it were only a wife now, that I wanted, there would be hope for me—but a cook! Well as it storms too hard for you my love, to venture out, I must go," said Mr. Manning. "I regret the necessity," my dear; "but this is the day, and if the woman does not hear from me, she will doubtless engage herself;—and she refused to call here."

"How I wish we could have a patent invention for cooks as well as cooking-stoves!" thought Mr. M. as he entered the house where his intended cook resided.

She appeared,—a large-formed, well-dressed female, with quite an air of importance. In fashionable life she would have made what is called a showy woman.

"Your terms are?" "Four dollars a week, sir."

"That is more than we have been accustomed to give. My family is not large. Five in the parlor, only; and we have a boy and chambermaid."

"You may hire cooks cheaper, I suppose—but that is my price."

"I will give you two dollars and fifty cents—we have never paid but nine shillings."

"It is of no consequence to talk about it," said madam cook, indignantly. And she swept out of the room, with a gesture that might have become Fanny Kimble, when she turned up her nose at the price first offered her by the Manager of the Tremont.

"Let me calculate"—thought Mr. M. as he walked home: "I cannot expect to realize more than fifteen hundred clear, from the profits of my store—it may be less. And now—\$4 per week for a cook—1 25 each for boy and chambermaid—board of the three \$2 each, at the lowest—is \$12 50 per week, or six hundred and 25 dollars the year."

"Then, for rent, rates, provisions, fuel, clothing, and all the et ceteras for my own family and our parties,—I have—\$875; and my daughters want masters, and my wife must, for health's sake, go one journey in the year."

"There must be something wrong in the present fashions of society. An educated man

thinks it no shame to do the business of his profession, whatever it may be. I work hard in my store every day. But women who are educated must not put their hand to household employment; though this is all the task we assign to our females. It would degrade a lady to be seen in the kitchen at work. O, how many are now sitting at ease in their parlors, while their husbands, fathers, brothers, or sons, are toiling like slaves? and what is worse than toil, anxiously bearing a load of cares lest their exertions should not meet the expenses of their families."

"It cannot continue thus. If women, who receive a fashionable education, are thereby rendered incapable of performing their domestic duties—why men will marry cooks, by and by, and shun the fashionables as they would paupers."

"Yet, it may be the folly and pride of us men, after all. We want the whole command of business, the whole credit of management. We do communicate to our wives and daughters the embarrassments we suffer, or the need we have of their assistance—at least, co-operation. I will see what effect this confidence will produce."

The two eldest Miss Manning's (the youngest is at school) take each her turn in the kitchen every other week; and with the counsel of Mrs. M. and the help of the boy, every thing in the home department, goes on like clock work. They say, that they will never be troubled with cooks again. And what is better, Mr. M. declares his daughters were never so gay and contented for a month together before—and never had so much time for their music and studies.

Early rising and active employment, for a few hours each day, are wonderful promoters of good health, and cheerfulness; and leisure is never appreciated, till it is earned by efforts to be useful.

MODERN LOVE. Love, now a-days, is a mere matter of speculation. Our grandmothers tell us it was not so in days of yore. Her lovers were noticed for their constancy, and the frequency of their visits to the domicils of their lady loves.—But above them all, Joe Bowers was conspicuous for his unremitting attention to his "doxy." By night and by day, in storm and calm, he knew but one road, and that led to his mistress's home. His dog, his horse, his cat, every thing that belonged to him, scarcely ventured any other way. Even an old pair of boots, which he threw away one night, were found the next morning kicking against her door, with the toes turned out just as he used to wear them, having travelled two miles alone in a dark night, with no other guide than their experimental knowledge of the road. [New Bedford Gazette.

[From the Athenian.]
PETER SIMPLE;
OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A MIDSHIPMAN.

By the author of "Newton Foster," &c. &c. In 2 vols. 12mo. Philadelphia, published by E. L. Carey & A. Hart, Boston, Allen & Ticknor. 1833.

This is a series of sketches, for the most part of nautical character, and the author has succeeded in making them replete with interest and amusement.

Captain Marryat does not possess the deep and philosophising spirit of Bulwer, it is true; but he is nevertheless full of vigour—and characterized by originality, both as to conception and in his plan of treating his subject. He is a popular writer—and has successfully pursued a course which will, we have no doubt, as is generally the case, call forth a host of imitators. He is highly descriptive—exuberant in his fancy, and calling into requisition both the earth and the sea, and "all which they contain," to assist him in the prosecution of his design—the most minute and the most grand are made subservient to his purpose. In conclusion, we can cordially recommend to the attention of our readers, the Adventures of Peter; and if his future performances are equal to the past, we shall always feel a pleasure in introducing him to their notice.

We have only room this week for the following brief extracts:—

We met at the captain's table, where we found, as usual, a great display of plate, but very little else, except the ship's allowance. We certainly had not been cruising some time and there was some excuse for it; but still, few captains would be so unprovided. "I am afraid gentlemen, you will not have a very grand dinner," observed the captain, as the steward removed the plated covers off the dishes; "but when on service we must rough it out how we can. Mr. O'Brien, please—soup? I recollect firing harder than this through one cruise, in a flush vessel. We were thirteen weeks up to our knees in water, and living the whole time upon raw pork—not being able to light a fire during the cruise."

"Pray, Captain Kearney, may I ask where this happened?"

"To be sure. It was off Bermudas: we cruised seven weeks before we could find the

Islands, and began verily to think that the Bermudas were themselves on a cruise."

"I presume, sir, you were not sorry to have a fire to cook your provisions, when you came to an anchor?" said O'Brien.

"I beg your pardon," replied Captain Kearney; "we had become so accustomed to raw provisions and wet feet, that we could not eat our meals cooked, or help dipping our legs over the side, for a long while afterwards. I saw one of the boat-keepers astern, catch a large barracouta, and eat it alive—indeed, if I had not given the strictest orders, and dogged half a dozen of them, I doubt whether they would not have eaten their victuals raw to this day."

"The force of habit is tremendous."

"It is indeed," observed Mr. Phillott, drily, and winking to us—referring to the captain's incredible stories.

"It is, indeed, repeated O'Brien; we see the mote in our neighbor's eye, and cannot observe the log of wood in our own."—and O'Brien winked at me, referring to Phillott's habit of bad language.

"I once knew a married man," observed the captain, "who had been always accustomed to go to sleep with his hand upon his wife's head, and would not allow her to wear a nightcap in consequence. Well, she caught cold and died, and he never could sleep at night until he took a clothes-brush to bed with him, and laid his hand upon that, which answered the purpose—such was the force of habit."

"I once saw a dead body galvanized," observed Mr. Phillott; "it was the body of a man who had taken a great deal of snuff during his lifetime, and as soon as the battery was applied to his spine, the body gently raised its arm, and put its fingers to its nose, as if it was taking a pinch."

"You saw that yourself, Mr. Phillott?" observed the captain, looking the first lieutenant earnestly in the face.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Phillott, coolly. "Have you told that story often?"

"Very oft n, sir."

"Because I know that some people, by constantly telling a story, at last believe it to be true: not that I refer to you, Phillott; but still, I should recommend you not to tell that story where you are not well known, or people may doubt your credibility."

"I make it a rule to believe every thing myself," observed Mr. Phillott, "out of politeness; and I expect the same courtesy from others."

"Then, upon my soul! when you tell that story you trespass very much upon our good manners. You must meet a friend of mine, who has been a courtier all his life; he cannot help bowing. I have seen him bow to his horse, and thank him after he had dismounted—beg pardon of a puppy for treading on his tail; and one day, when he fell over a scrapper, he took his hat off, and made it a thousand apologies for his intonation."

"Force of habit again," said O'Brien.

"Exactly so. Mr. Simple, will you take a slice of this pork?—and perhaps you'll do me the honor to take a glass of wine? Lord Privilege would not much admire our dinner to-day, would he, Mr. Simple?"

"As a variety he might, sir, but not for a continuance."

"Very truly said. Variety is charming.—The negroes here, get so tired of salt fish and occa broth, that they eat dirt by way of relish. Mr. O'Brien, how remarkably well you played that sonata of Pleyel's, this morning."

"I am happy that I did not annoy you, Capt. Kearney at all events," replied O'Brien.

"On the contrary, I am very partial to good music. My mother was a great performer.—I recollect once, she was performing on the piano, in which she had to imitate a thunder storm. So admirably did she hit it off, that when we went to tea, all the cream was turned sour, as well as three casks of beer in the cellar."

At this assertion, Mr. Phillott could contain himself no longer; he burst out into a loud laugh, and having a glass of wine to his lips, spattered it all over the table, and over me, who unfortunately was opposite him. "I really beg pardon, Captain Kearney, but the idea of such an expensive talent was too amusing.—Will you permit me to ask you a question?—As there could not have been thunder without lightning, were any people killed at the same time by the electric fluid of the piano?"

"No, sir," replied Captain Kearney, very angrily; "but her performance electrified us, which was something like it."

argumentively over her spectacles, "you see, all of that was in there before I began to measure yours." There was nothing further to be said or done on the promises, so we retired.

[United States Gazette.]

A Wigan Jury.—Some months ago a manufacturer in Wigan and his son were tried at the Borough Sessions, on a charge of having received and embezzled materials, and so clear was the case against them that, calculating upon nothing short of transportation, they converted all their property into cash before trial, with the intention of making it available to the colony in which they expected to be sent.

To the great surprise of the whole court, however, and not less to their own, they were declared not guilty. A few days after this unlooked-for event, a gentleman of our acquaintance met two of the jury-men in company, and asked them what were their motives for giving a verdict so contrary to the evidence. The first who was a thoroughbred Lancashire man, replied in the rich dialect of the county, "Whoy, mon, yo seen th' lad and me went to scho' t'gether, an' it ba bin a hard case 'tha sent an owd scho-fellow across t'water."

The second, a canny Scot, had a no less characteristic reason for his conduct. "Ma troth man," said he, "the auld fellow owed me ten pound an' gin he'd been convicted, I should ne'er ha' seen a bawbee o' it."—Manchester Courier.

ABYSSINIAN ZOOLOGY.
Extracts from Mr. Russell's Work.—No. XXI.
of the Family Library.

TRAITS OF THE HYENA.

Hyenas generally inhabit caverns and other rocky places, from whence they issue under cover of the night to prowl for food. They are gregarious, not so much from any social principle as from a greediness of disposition and a gluttenous instinct, which induce many to assemble even over a scanty and insufficient prey. They are said to devour the bodies which they find in cemeteries, and to disinter such as are hastily or imperfectly interred. There seems indeed to be a peculiar gloominess and malignity of disposition in the aspect of the hyena, and its manners in a state of captivity are savage and untractable. Like every other animal, however it is perfectly capable of being tamed. A contradictory feature has been observed in its natural instincts. About Libanus, Syria, the north of Asia, and the vicinity of Algiers, the hyenas, according to Bruce, live mostly upon large succulent bulbous roots especially those of the fratillaria, &c. and he informs us that he has known large patches of the fields turned up by them in their search for onions and other plants. He adds that these were chosen with such care, that after having been peeled, if any small decayed spot became perceptible, they were left upon the ground.

In Abyssinia, however, and many other countries, their habits are certainly decidedly carnivorous; yet the same courage, or at least fierceness, which animal diet usually produces does not so obviously manifest itself in this species. In Barbary according to Bruce, the Moors in the day-time seize the hyena by the ears and drag him along without his resenting that ignominious treatment otherwise than by attempting to draw himself back; and the hunters when his cave is large enough to give them entrance take a torch in their hands, and advance straight towards him, pretending at the same time to fascinate him by a senseless jargon. The creature is astounded by the noise and glare, and allowing a blanket to be thrown over him is thus dragged out. Bruce locked up a gont, a kid, and a lamb all day with a Barbary hyena which had fasted, and he found the intended victims in the evening alive and uninjured.

He repeated the experiment, however, on another occasion, during the night, with a young ass, a goat, and a fox, the next morning he was astonished to find the whole of them not only killed, but actually devoured, with the exception of some of the ass's bones.

ANECDOTE TOLD BY BRUCE.

Many a time in the night, when the king had kept me late in the palace, and was not my duty to lie there, in going across the square from the king's house, not many hundred yards distant, I have been apprehensive they would bite me in the leg. They grunted in great numbers around me, though I was surrounded with several armed men, who seldom passed a night without wounding or slaughtering some of them.

One night in Malisla, being very intent on observation, I heard something pass behind me towards the bed, but upon looking round could perceive nothing. Having finished what I was then about, I went out of my tent, resolved directly to return, which I immediately did, when I perceived large blue eyes glaring at me in the dark.

I called upon my servant with a light, and there was the hyena standing right behind the head of the bed, with two or three large bunches of candles in his mouth. To have fired at him I was in danger of breaking my quadrant or other furniture and he seemed, by keeping the candles steadily in his mouth, to wish for no other prey at that time. As his mouth was full, and his

had no claws to tear with, I was not afraid of him, but with a pike struck him as near the heart as I could judge. It was not till then he showed any sign of fierceness; but upon feeling the wound, he let drop the candles and endeavored to run up the shaft of the spear to arrive at me; so that in self-defence, I was obliged to draw a pistol from my girdle and shoot him; and nearly at the same time my servant cleft his skull with a battle-axe.

HIPPOPOTAMUS HUNTING.

Mr. Salt and his party stationed themselves on a high overhanging rock, which commanded one of the favorite pools, and they had not remained long before a hippopotamus rose to the surface at a distance of not more than 20 yards. He came up at first very confidently, raising his enormous head out of the water and snorting violently. At the same instant their guns were discharged, the contents of which appeared to strike directly on his forehead; on which it turned its head with an angry scowl, and making a sudden plunge, sank to the bottom, with a peculiar noise, between a grunt and a roar. They for some minutes entertained a sanguine hope that he was killed and momentarily expected to see his body ascend to the surface. But it soon appeared that a hippopotamus is not so easily slain; for he arose again, ere long close to the same spot, and apparently not much concerned at what had happened, though somewhat more cautious than before. They again discharged their pieces but with as little effect, as formerly and although some of the party continued firing at every one that made his appearance they were by no means certain that they had produced the slightest impression upon them. This they attributed to their having used leaden balls which were so soft to enter his almost impenetrable skull.

It appears from what they witnessed that the hippopotamus cannot remain more than five or six minutes under water. One of the most interesting parts of the amusement was to witness the perfect ease with which these animals quietly dropped down to the bottom; for the water being exceedingly clear, they could distinctly see them so low as 28 feet below the surface.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

London papers of the 15th and Liverpool of the 16th November, have been received at New York by the Packet ship Europe.

England.—There is no political news worth noticing. The Duke of Devonshire has twice tendered his resignation of Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, but it has been declined. His Grace is absent on the continent—travelling for his health.

Captain Ross. A theatrical representation entitled "Captain Ross, or the King of the Arctic Regions," was recently brought out in the Royal Pavilion Theatre, White Chapel road. The gallant Captain attended in cog—but his presence becoming known by accident, the theatre was soon crowded to excess. He remained during the exhibition, and when it closed, drove off in his carriage amidst the cheers of an immense crowd which had assembled in front of the building.

Kean died intestate, and although it is ascertained that he had received during the nineteen years that he was an actor, the sum of £150,000 or nearly \$750,000, yet he died so poor, that his widow has not deemed it advisable to take out letters of administration upon his estate.

Ireland.—The intelligence from this country bears too much its ordinary impress. Burnings and murders—beatings, robberies, & mailings, continue to prevail.

The potatoe crop, too, especially in the southern part of the Island, has fallen vastly short of its usual rate of production.

The gross amount of the O'Connell tribute last year was £12,533.

It is again in contemplation to construct a rail road between Limerick and Waterford.

France. The vintage of the present year is said to be much better and more abundant than the last, but still to fall short of an ordinary product by about one fourth.

The Moniteur contains a Royal Ordinance, convoking the French Chambers on Monday the 23d December. The long existing difficulties between Marshall Soult and M. Humann, Minister of Finance, were daily assuming a more serious aspect.

Spain.—The papers received by this arrival give us additional reason to believe that the cause of the Queen Regent of Spain, in support of her daughter's title to the throne, will be sustained by the French Government.

The country, at various places, is up in arms, but Madrid is tranquil. Merino, the curate, is said to occupy the whole road from the capital to Bayonne, but couriers pass without much interruption. The Carlists are entering Spain from France, but the Constitutionalists are also returning home.

On the whole, however, the aspect of affairs on the part of the Regent, is by no means flattering, unless she obtains early and effectual succor from foreign powers.

Belgium.—The King has returned to his capital from Paris, and opened his Chambers with a speech. He is silent as to the commercial state and prospects of his Kingdom—wisely so, it is said, because every thing is gloomy. The public credit of the country was to be strengthened by the investment of a large balance belonging to the King of Holland, which remained in the hands of the public treasurer in the Belgian funds.

Russia.—A letter from Pultawa, in the Ukraine, presents a deplorable picture of the extremity to which this population of that fertile

part of Russia is reduced by the total failure of the crops.

Still later advices from St. Petersburg, reaching to the 1st of Nov., show that the famine spoken of in a preceding paragraph is by no means confined to the province of Ukraine.

LATEST FROM ST. URES.—Capt. Mollier, at New York from St. Ubes, whence he sailed 20 November, reports that a severe battle was fought near St. Ubes on the 3d, in which, we regret to hear the Pedroites were completely routed—some of the soldiers entering the city in a state of nudity, and otherwise most wretchedly off. Great consternation prevailed among the inhabitants in consequence of the proximity of Don Miguel's troops, and every conveyance was put in requisition to obtain a shelter amongst the shipping lying in port. Reinforcements were constantly arriving from Lisbon, and great hopes were entertained that the enemy would ultimately be routed from their position.

23d CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1833.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Senate proceeded to elect the remaining members of the several Standing Committees, which resulted as follows:

Committee on Indian Affairs—Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Tipton, Smith, and Swift.

On Claims—Messrs. Brown, Naudain, Tipton, and Wright.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Bibb, Preston, Smith, and Bell.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Clayton, Ewing, Knight, and Rives.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Hill, Southard, Shepley, and Kent.

On Pensions—Messrs. Prentiss, McKean, Talmadge, and Kane.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Tyler, Southard, Bibb, and Tomlinson.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Swift, Hill, Smith, and Shepley.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Tomlinson, and Talmadge.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Morris, and Robinson.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and one thousand five hundred copies thereof ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after spending some time therein, the doors having been reopened, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Clay offered the following resolutions, which lie one day on the table.

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the entire letter addressed by Mr. Crawford, when Secretary of the Treasury under date the 13th February, 1816, to the President of the Mechanics' Bank of New York, an extract from which is recited in his Report to Congress of the 3d December, 1833; and copies of the other correspondence of Mr. Crawford with the banks about that period, to passages in which the Secretary alludes in the same report.

Resolved, also, That the Secretary be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the correspondence between the agent appointed, during the last summer to inquire upon what terms the State Banks would undertake to perform the services to the Government which had been performed by the Bank of the U. States and the said Banks: a copy of the report made, if one were made, by the agent of the Secretary, or to the Executive; the name of the agent his compensation, and in virtue of what law he was so appointed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Chair then called the Special Order, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the Deposits, &c.

Mr. Clay then rose and said, that he was still of opinion that this subject required a very early and prompt decision. But some information which had been called for, and which it was necessary to have before the discussion came on, had not yet been received; and other information equally necessary would probably be asked for to-morrow. This would cause delay, and he therefore did not propose at present to go into the discussion. He was also desirous, when the subject should be taken up, to close what he had to say, with some resolutions which he had not yet prepared.

He therefore moved to postpone the consideration of the Special Order, until Monday, which motion was agreed to.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

After some unimportant business, Mr. Grundy offered resolutions requiring the Postmaster General to communicate to the Senate a statement of the allowances, by him made, beyond the sums stipulated in the original contract, since the 6th of April, 1829, specifying the nature and extent of each facility or improvement, and the extra allowance made therefor, and the names of the persons to whom the allowance has been made, and at what time. 2d, a statement of the curtailments of facilities lately made by the department, and the amount of the diminution of service and of compensation, in each case; also, what routes, if any have been discontinued. 3d, the expenses incurred in putting into operation the post routes, established by the act of the 15th June, 1833; cost of transporting the mail on said routes in each year. The resolutions were agreed to, after some debate. On motion of Mr. Mangum, of N. C., the message of the President refusing to communicate

a copy of the paper read to his Cabinet, on the subject of removing the deposits, was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Mangum, White, Forsyth, Ewing, Bibb, Southard, and Rives. Mr. Clay's resolution respecting the deposits was then, after some debate, agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

A large number of important resolutions were adopted; after which, the subject of the removal of the deposits was further discussed, but not disposed of. A motion to stop further debate, by a resort to the previous question, was decided in the negative by a vote of 113 to 102.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Binney presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Bank of the U. States, asking redress for the violation of their charter by the removal of the public deposits. He did not desire that action should be made upon it now, but would move that it should be laid on the table and printed.

The motion to lay the memorial on the table was rejected—yeas 80, nays 126—and Mr. Polk made a motion to refer it to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Chilton moved to amend it by adding instructions to the Committee to bring in a joint resolution ordering the Secretary to re-deposit in the Bank of the United States the public moneys which, by his order have been removed from that institution.

Mr. Chilton addressed the House at great length in support of his motion for instructions, in a speech, the report of which, must of necessity, be deferred to another day.

Mr. McDuffie, at the close of Mr. Chilton's speech, requested him to withdraw his motion, as a decision upon it would in some measure forestall another motion now before the House.

Mr. Chilton, with some complimentary remarks, consented, and his motion was withdrawn accordingly.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

After some incidental business, the subject of the public deposits again came up on the consideration of the motion of Mr. McDuffie to add to the motion for a reference of the Secretary of the Treasury's report to the Committee of Ways and Means, certain instructions referred to in another column. After a long speech of Mr. McDuffie, that gentleman gave way to a motion for adjournment, before his speech was concluded.

In Senate, on Tuesday, week Mr. Clay introduced a bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. Mr. Clay said that the bill contained no material alteration from that of last session.

Mr. Clay moved to take up for consideration the resolution submitted by Mr. Benton in relation to the amount of monies deposited in the Bank of the United States, which was agreed to, when Mr. Clay offered an amendment, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the names of the Banks, where situated, their amount of capital, &c., which had been selected to receive the deposits, which was agreed to. Mr. C. also submitted a resolution, calling upon the President to submit to the Senate the paper read to his Cabinet relative to the removal of the deposits. The Rev. Mr. Hatch was chosen Chaplain. Mr. Webster presented a bill to provide satisfaction for the claims of citizens of the United States for French spoils; which passed to a second reading. The Senate then proceeded to the order of the day, and resumed the consideration of Mr. Sprague's resolution to alter the mode of electing their Standing Committees by the Senate, instead of being as formerly appointed by the President pro tem., which was adopted by the following vote:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster, &c.—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Moore, Morris, Rives, Robinson, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Wilkins, and Wright.—18.

In House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposits, was taken up and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, communicated to the House the intelligence of the death of his colleague, the Hon. Thomas D. Singleton, who died at Raleigh while on his journey to Washington.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the second Monday in January next was assigned for the consideration of the resolutions providing for an alteration of the election of President and V. P. of the U. S. Mr. Clay's resolution calling on the President to lay before the Senate the paper read to the Cabinet, relative to the removal of the deposits was adopted—Yeas 23—Nays 17. Mr. Benton's resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the United States Bank refusing to receive in payment the notes of its branches, was taken up and agreed to.

In the House, the different subjects in the President's message were taken up and referred to appropriate committees, except so much as related to the U. S. Bank, the amendment of the Constitution, and the destruction of the Treasury building by fire, which were reserved for special examination.

In the Senate, on the 12th inst., Mr. Grundy moved to postpone the election of Standing Committees till Monday—Mr. Webster supported the motion, and Mr. Clay opposed it. The postponement was carried by a vote of 28 to 17.

A message was received from the President declining to comply with the request of that body for a copy of the paper read to the Cabinet, on the 18th of September, in regard to the removal of the deposits. After some remarks from Mr. Clay, the message was laid on the table.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Polk's motion to reconsider the vote to refer Mr. Tanneley's Report to the Committee of the Whole, was debated. The call was finally refused to be sustained, 104 to 107.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In House of Representatives, the Speaker presented to the House a memorial from Messrs. Gilpin, McElderry, and Wager, the three Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, in relation to the conduct of the Directors, and especially of the President of that institution. Mr. Polk moved that it should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. After a short debate, Mr. Polk moved to lay the memorial on the table, but the motion was negatived, yeas 107, nays 119. The memorial was ordered to be printed, 234 to 4. The question that the memorial should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, was then decided in the negative, yeas 96, nays 133.

Mr. C. P. White, with the consent of the House, submitted the following resolution, which was read and agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to construct and equip two small vessels of war, to be rigged either as brigs or schooners, under the direction of the Navy Department, to supply the places of the Porpoise and Dolphin; and that said Committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

The President and Mr. Clay.—President Jackson sent into the Senate on Thursday week, where Mr. Clay's Land Bill originated, a message containing the reasons why he did not approve of that bill, which was sent him on Saturday, the second of March last—which was the SABBATH. Mr. Clay seized the opportunity to fulminate a very coarse and intemperate philippic against the President, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

The eloquent and chivalrous Col. Benton, the Republican Senator from Missouri, immediately arose and replied to the "war, pestilence and famine" orator in the following severe, but dignified rebuke:—

MR. BENTON, after a few remarks, inadmissible in the gallery, asked the Secretary of the Land bill, which formed the subject of the message, had been sent to the President?

He was answered, that the bill was sent to the President on the 2d of March last.

Mr. B. continued—

Without calling for an Almanack, he wished to know whether the 3d of March came on Sunday, and whether a proposition was not made to sit on that day? That proposition, Sir, said Mr. B., was negatived, and I voted with the majority. I wish further to inquire, Sir, whether an ancient rule, which required that no bill should be sent to the President on the last three days of the session, had not been altered, and whether, under that alteration of the rule, the bill under discussion was not sent to him? The obvious answer is, that it was. Sir, there was a precipitation and haste in the passage of this bill, which prevented, not only the President from giving the measure an examination, but members themselves from knowing anything about it. I again ask, if a valuable rule, in existence when I first came into the Senate, which gave to the Executive the three last days of the session to deliberate on the bills sent him, had not been rescinded?—Sir, it was. This most valuable and important rule was set aside, and in consequence, all the evils of a precipitate legislation, which had been felt for thirty years, were again experienced.

How stands, Sir, your statute book? It shows, Sir, one hundred and forty-two acts passed at the last session, fifty-three of which were signed on second of March, and ninety-three on the last day of the session; a day on which, by the solemn vote of the Senate had been decided, not to be a day proper for the transaction of business. Ninety odd bills, Sir, was sent to the President on the last day of the session, thrown upon him in a mass—and now the trumpet is sounded, and the people are called upon to revolt, because the Executive could not in the few remaining hours of the session, at once and without deliberation, pass upon a measure of such vital importance to the nation. And this Sir, was on Sunday, when in addition to the Executive business, which every Senator knows was before him, the President had ninety odd bills thrown upon him in a mass. And, Sir, notwithstanding all these well known facts, the people are called upon to rise up and express their indignation at an act for which the Executive well deserves applause rather than censure. And before whom, Sir, is this violent denunciation made? Before those who know that the speeches of members on this very bill, and one important speech too, were not prepared for publication until three months after the close of the session. Yes, Sir, not for three months, with all the aid of the note takers, the speakers themselves, and every

one concerned, and yet the people are called upon to revolt, because the President could not do more than could be effected by the joint exertions of all those individuals.

Sir, I rise to vindicate the President of the United States from the slightest censure; on the contrary, my object is to applaud the course he has taken as wise and judicious, and dictated by the purest as well as the most patriotic motives. Sir, the mind of the President might have been made up on the principles of this very bill—but had he time at the hour it was sent to him to examine thoroughly into its details, as well as the documents bearing on it? Leaving out, however, any examination of the bill and the documents relating to it, the President, Sir, even with the help of his Secretary, and with the help of all the inmates of his mansion, had not time to write a short message, even though he passed on the bill without reading it over. Sir, a great paper was to be acted on by the Chief Magistrate, and his action was expected without even the formality of an examination into its merits. Sir, so far from incurring censure, the President has acted in a manner most respectful to the people of the United States, and most respectful to Congress, by withholding this bill until he had time to give its subject a proper investigation. Sir, where were the ten days allowed to the Executive by the Constitution? Sir, when there were ninety odd bills thrown on him in a mass, on the last day of the session, the President has acted wisely, judiciously, and with the greatest respect to both Houses of Congress by retaining this bill until now, and after duly weighing and considering its merits, he has presented his reasons in full why he cannot give it the Executive sanction. Sir, I rose, as I said above, to vindicate the President from the unjustifiable assault made upon him. Having seen the effect of this measure in the western country, the light in which it is viewed by the people of the west, as indicated in the recent elections, he was ready to meet the subject here or elsewhere, at this time or at any time hereafter. Mr. Benton concurred with the Senator from Alabama, farthest on his right, in his motion for printing; and he would say that he was willing to print the largest number of copies ever printed of any Executive message.

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The vote on referring the memorial of the Government Directors to the Committee on Ways and Means, may be considered a fair test of the strength of parties in the House.—The whole force of the Bank has been exerted to keep the topics connected with the removal of the deposits out of the Committee of Ways and Means—out of the reach of examination and proof. The vote of 96 to 133, was on Mr. Watmough's motion to refer the memorial of the Government Directors to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The Bank strength, therefore, may be considered at about one hundred, Nationals and Nullifiers, all told. We add four to the 96, for absentees. [Globe.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 31, 1833.

The limits of our paper will not allow us to furnish our readers with such full selections from the various public documents which crowd upon us, as we could wish. We are anxious to furnish a general view of the proceedings of Congress, so far as they may be employed about matters important and interesting to the people. The number of important papers laid before the public at this time is unusually large. In addition to the President's message, and the Reports of the several heads of departments, we have the reasons assigned by the President for refusing to sign Mr. Clay's Land Bill—the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the government deposits from the U. S. Bank—the memorial of the directors in reply to these reasons—and the counter memorial of the government Directors, reiterating the charges made against the Bank, and referring to the books of the Bank for proof. These are all documents of great interest to the people, and important and valuable in themselves. Their length is such as to render it impossible for us to publish them at length, and the nature of many of them is such that we should do them injustice by attempting an abstract. Tomorrow is the commencement of the Session of the State Legislature, which will furnish a fresh supply of materials for publication. In the midst of this variety and profusion of matter, our readers must be content with such a general view of national and state affairs as our limits will allow us to furnish.

The hirings of the Bank tell the people that the true reason of the enmity of the present administration to the Bank, is that it could not make it subservient to its own ambitious purposes and control its capital and movements so as to make it a party engine. The first political offence is said to have been the refusal of the directors to remove Mason of N. H. from the office of President of the Branch in that state. The cue having thus been given, the story is regularly repeated through all the opposition prints. If it were strictly true, we do

not see what subsequent of who have had to the development of the false. In the to remove Mr. friends as well of a party of the oppressed some insinuation the Bank that (rol its operation distinctly told a political party pared to its friends the government in party politics himself disclosed were satisfied the part of the engine of the stating them in people, the desert that opportunity affair, and the successful attack. We hope be made, and of the scheme this moneyed the people, and the affairs of been elected the chains would be broken, Bank would legislative people in vass to be broken, last chance of If congress wishes of the expose the duos engine of

The Legis tomorrow. T democratic party it will prevent yet throws up its hands in which the conducted, vance and fidelity factory to the people. Many subjects of go to require therefore this in a young, g this, there wial interest ang the attention anticipate We believe is an excess plans of ignorance who are anxious to gratify—or to foment that are found should be re law is once efore it is re are in themselves dependence weighed be

The opposition of the ner in which tending for and import and contend see their degradation constituted that they wone, and the principle. be governed ster and C been for ye who have bcontending for nullification to his antagonists adopt the d or will the creed, assex and thus u ty? It is about politics at the price of their own

REPRESENTYOND DIS Governor from this sult is as for Wash

not see what justification it could afford, of the subsequent conduct of the Bank. But those who have had leisure and inclination to attend to the development that has been made are aware that this story is entirely and absolutely false. In the instance alluded to, the effort to remove Mason was made by his political friends as well as enemies. There was nothing of a party character about it, except that of the oppressed against the oppressor. When some insinuation was made by the President of the Bank that the government wished to control its operations for party purposes, he was distinctly told that if the Bank was to be made a political partisan, its enemy would be preferred to its friendship—that the strongest wish of the government was that it should not interfere in party politics, at all. President Biddle has himself disclosed that the board of directors were satisfied that there was no intention on the part of the government to make a political engine of the Bank. With these facts stating them in the face, and spread before the people, the defenders of the Bank dare to assert that opposition to the Bank is a mere party affair, and that it was first invented by an unsuccessful attempt to make it the tool of a party. We hope that a thorough investigation will be made, and an exposition given to the public, of the schemes and corruptions resorted to by this moneyed institution to stifle the voice of the people, and obtain uncontrolled direction of the affairs of the nation. Had its candidate been elected at the last presidential canvass, the chains would have been too firmly riveted to be broken, except by a revolution. The Bank would have controlled the executive and legislative powers of the union, and held the people in vassalage. We escaped that danger by the re-election of Jackson and now is our last chance of providing for our future safety. If congress truly represent the feelings and wishes of the people, they will ferret out, and expose the iniquitous conduct of this tremendous engine of corruption.

The Legislature of this State assemble tomorrow. The decided majority which the democratic party possess in each branch, while it will prevent any difficulty in the organization, yet throws upon them, a weight of responsibility as to the laws to be enacted and the manner in which the business of the session is to be conducted, which will require all their vigilance and fidelity to meet, in a manner satisfactory to the wishes and expectations of the people. Many suppose that as there are no subjects of general interest, or but few that seem to require the action of the Legislature, that therefore the session may be a short one. But in a young, growing and flourishing state, like this, there will always be many things of general interest and more of a local nature demanding the attention of the Legislature. We do not anticipate a shorter session than the last. We believe that one great evil suffered by us is an excess of legislation, arising from the plans of ignorant or inexperienced legislators, who are anxious either to distinguish themselves—to gratify some private or sectional feeling—or to remedy some fancied abuse. Laws that are found to operate unequally or unjustly should be repealed or amended; but when a law is once enacted, it should be fairly tried before it is repealed. These frequent changes are in themselves an evil. The hearings and dependencies of new laws should be fully weighed before they are repealed.

The opposition are furnishing the best evidence of the badness of their case by the manner in which they conduct it. Were they contending for principles which they deemed sound and important, they would state them fairly and contend for them manfully. But when we see their leaders descend to personal abuse, and degrade themselves by coarse attacks upon the constituted authorities of the country, they show that they wish to make the contest a personal one, and that their struggles are for power not principle. By what principles must that party be governed, which recognises as leaders Webster and Calhoun, men who in politics, have been for years the antipodes of each other—who have headed the opposing parties who were contending one for consolidation and the other for nullification. Which of the two is to yield to his antagonist, or what ground will their followers take? Will the nullifiers of the north adopt the creed of the aristocracy of the south, or will the nationals here renounce their old creed, as exemplified in the Hartford Convention and thus unite themselves to the Calhoun party? It is amusing to hear such a coalition talk about political principles. They may well sneer at the principles of their opponents, having none of their own.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS FROM OXFORD DISTRICT—OFFICIAL CANVASS. The Governor and Council examined the returns from this District on Thursday last. The result is as follows: viz:—For Mason 1740—for Washburn 764—for Walker 133—Scatter-

ing 137. Majority for Mason 717. This result is truly gratifying. Dr. Mason arrived here on Wednesday, Thursday, immediately on receiving his credentials, he started for Washington, and probably arrived there so as to take his seat in the House yesterday, P. M.—[Augusta Age.]

The following remarks from Walsh's Gazette would lead one to believe that the coalition between Webster, Clay and Calhoun is already consummated—the articles of agreement for a political partnership signed and delivered. Here is an apology for it, the attempted extenuation is more curious than conclusive; and the idea that the Proclamation has been "officially disavowed" is a monstrous misstatement. The false construction which the federalists attempted to put upon it has been "officially disavowed" and it has been declared through the Globe that the President disclaims any other construction than the one which is in harmony with his other state papers, and according to the principles of the Republican school.

The Washington Globe puts this question:—"We would ask the Editor of the Gazette how Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster are brought together, as of the 'Constitutional party.'" The question may be answered without difficulty. We think that Mr. Calhoun advocated last year gross heresies, and proceeded to extreme lengths against the Constitution, but he professed to believe that he was orthodox and faithful. The contest which he waged has been decided; or at least suspended by the compromise. He has always claimed to be of the "Constitutional party."

The recent doctrines and measures of the President or the Kitchen Cabinet—the new official theory and exercise of Executive power—must appear to Mr. Calhoun to be at least anti-republican and anti-constitutional, as any maxims and proceedings connected with the Tariff system or the question of the general power of the national government. The former are, too, much more urgent, and if victorious, must render the other controversy insignificant or idle. As to Mr. Webster, he has been uniformly the great champion of the Constitution. Doubtless, he will face every new heresy and danger with as much zeal as he combatted South Carolina nullification. Seeing the republican system itself and other vital public interests assailed from the Executive branch of government, he will, we presume, exert all his energies to defend or rescue them, glad to find political leaders such as Mr. Clay and Calhoun engaged in the same noble and pressing cause. There is no longer immediate danger from Southern nullification—but that which is enthroned at Washington is instant, active and formidable in the highest degree. The President's Proclamation against the Southern nullifiers having been officially disavowed, Mr. Webster may regard himself as so far abandoned by the Executive in the contest with them—he may leave it to the Jackson party to struggle now in their own way; he may laudably confine his efforts to the discomfiture of that monstrous and overshadowing usurpation which would nullify all law and the legislature itself, establish a most degrading arbitrary personal sway, and paralyse the whole national will.—[National Gazette.]

NOTICE.
Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 16th of November last, two SHEEP marked both ears cropt and slit. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, take them away.
ORISON RIPLEY.
Paris, Dec. 23, 1833. 3w20

NOTICE TO LOG OWNERS.
CAME to the Subscribers land, by the freshet in October last, about fifty Mill Logs, some of which are marked D. X. D., others P. S. with other marks unknown. The owners are requested to pay damages and take them away.
EDMOND SEGER.
Bethel, Dec. 20, 1833. 3w20

GERMAN ELIXIR.
THE discovery of this inestimable ELIXIR was the result of ten years close study in order to discover the causes, symptoms, and cure for all those formidable diseases that prey upon the organs of the chest, namely: Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Colds, and every species of oppression at the chest. In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered, its astonishing efficacy over every other article heretofore offered to the public, for the same purpose, has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous, that consumption is not incurable, if properly attended to. How does the German Elixir operate to cure the above complaints? It determines all morbid irritation and inflammation from the lungs towards the surface, and finally expels them from the system by perspiration or otherwise. It facilitates expectoration, and thus frees the patient from a load of tough phlegm, which cannot otherwise be eliminated from the system. It heals the ulcerated surface, and relieves the cough and breathing. It supports the strength, while at the same time it reduces the fever.

Several certificates of the efficacy of the Elixir might be given, but it would swell this advertisement to an unusual length, suffice it to say, that in every case where it has been used it has fully answered the expectations of the purchaser. The subscribers are the only agents for selling it in this country.
SMITH & BENNETT.
Norway Village, Dec. 27, 1833. 3w3m20.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR SALE BY ISAAC HARLOW,
A prime lot of Men's New & 2d hand Napt Hats, Men's & Boy's Felt Hats & Caps, Men's & Boy's & Boy's Cowhide Boots, Men's & Boy's Cowhide Shoes, Gentlemen's & Ladies' Gaiters & Morocco Shoes, Ladies' Kid Walking Shoes & Slips, do Lasting Slips, heeled & Spring heeled, Child's Calf & Morocco Boots & Shoes, Gentlemen's & Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes, School & Miscellaneous Books & Stationery, among which are Emerson's 1st & 2d part Welch's improved & Smith's Arithmetic, Clark's Murray's, Campbell's & Green's Grammar, Muller's Geography & Atlas, Parley's Geography for children, 2 kinds, American 1st Class Book, National Reader, Introduction to do, Sequel to the Analytical Reader, English Reader, Young Reader, Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, Webster's Dictionary, Student's Companion, Pope's Essay, Holbrook's Geometry, Blake's Astronomy, Parker's Exercise in Composition, Hall's Lectures on School keeping, Anecdotes of Natural History, Sarra's Lafayette or History of the French Revolution of 1830, Daughter's Own Book, Paris or Book of 100 & 1, Indian Biography, Offering of Sympathy, Octavo, Common, Polyglot & Pocket Bibles, Malcolm's Bible Dictionary, Sabbath School Class Book, Brown's Concordance, Watts, Vincell's Watts, Watts & Select & Spelling, Young's Books, Account Books, Toy Books, Letter, Writing & Wrapping paper, Paper Hangings, Ink, Quills, Wafers, &c. &c. &c.
Wanted for Goods Corn & Grain, Butter, Rags

& Cash.
Paris, Dec. 17 1833. 6w18

BLANKS FOR SALE, by ISAAC HARLOW.

Paris-Hill, Oct. 8, 1833

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES STARR DR.
1833. To my services as County Commissioner as follows viz:
April 29. To travel to Buckfield Village, 20 miles on the Petition of Levi Bailey & Kimball Fuller & als, 2,00
30. Commenced a joint view with the Cumberland County Commrs on the route set forth in the Petition of Levi Bailey & als and continued the view three days, 9,00
May 3. Adj'd further proceedings on the Dalley Pet. to view on Kimball Fuller's Pet. To 1-2 day at Warren's Hotel, New Gloucester, examining notices and hearing the parties on the Petition of Kimball Fuller & als, 1,50
To travel from New Gloucester home on Pet. of Levi Bailey & als, 37 miles, 3,70
May 21. To travel to Dixfield Village on the Pet. of Ebenezer Newman & als, 15 miles, 1,50
22. Commenced at 9 o'clock A. M. viewing on said Petition and closed on the 30th instant at noon—Friday the 24th excepted out of the above view, 25,50
30. To travel from Seth Ela's in Weld home on said Pet. 23 miles, 2,30
To making a return & place of location on the Petition of E. Newman & als 1-2 days, 4,50
June 10. To travel on the Pet. of Ozen Gurney & als to Washburn's miles in Paris 30 miles, 3,00
11. Commenced at 9 o'clock A. M. viewing on said petition and continued in view and hearing the parties till 20 minutes past five o'clock P. M. on the 13th of June, 9,00
14. To travel from Paris hill home on said Pet. 30 miles, 3,00
The above account is true as to time charged, and true as to distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.
(Signed) JAMES STARR.
June 20, 1833. Sworn to before
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
We have examined and audited the above account and hereby certify that the sum of sixty five dollars and sixty cents ought to be allowed to the said James Starr.
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.
Copy Tests: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO MOSES MASON, JR. DR.
1833. To travel from Bethel to Buckfield thirty three miles on the Petition of Levi Bailey & others, 3,30
5. Commenced on the Pet. of Levi Bailey & others, 3 days, 9,00
6. Do one half day on the Pet. of Kimball Fuller & others, 4,50
10. Do to travel from New Gloucester by the way of Minot to Bethel forty nine miles on said Bailey's petition, 4,90
May 21. To travel from Bethel to Dixfield on the Pet. of Ebenezer Newman & others twenty seven miles, 2,70
22. Commenced in the service of the County and continued eight days and one half on said Newman's Pet., 25,50
Do travel from Seth Ela's to Bethel on said Newman's Pet. forty four miles, 4,40
June 14. To travel to Washburn's Mills in Paris on the petition of Ozen Gurney & others thirty one miles, 3,10
15. Commenced in the service of the County and continued three days on said Gurney's Petition, 9,00
To travel home from Paris to Bethel twenty five miles, 2,50
The within is a true account as to time charged, and true as to distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.
(Signed) MOSES MASON, JR.
June 20, 1833. Sworn to before
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
We have examined and audited the within account and hereby certify that the sum of sixty five dollars and ninety cents ought to be allowed to the said Moses Mason, Jr.
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.
Copy Tests: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ABEL GIBSON DR.
1833. On the Petition of Benjamin Wyman Agent for the Town of Fryeburg.
To one day, myself and two hands viewing the intervals at high water, 6,00
20. On the petition of Levi Bailey and others.
To travel from Brownfield to Buckfield Village 44 miles, 4,40
30. Commenced viewing at 10 o'clock A. M. and adjourned the 2d day of May at night, three days, 9,00
To travel from New Gloucester to Brownfield 65 miles, 6,50
May 3. On the Petition of Kimball Fuller and others.
To 1-2 day hearing the parties &c.
On the Petition of Ebenezer Newman and others.
May 20. To travel from Brownfield to Col. Morrill's, 65 miles, 6,50
21. Commenced viewing and finished the 30th at 12 o'clock 8-1-2 days, 23,50
To travel from Mr. Ely's in Weld to Brownfield 80 miles, 8,00
June 10. On the Petition of Ozen Gurney and others.
To travel from Brownfield to Washburn's Mills in Paris 42 miles, 4,20
11. Commenced viewing at 10 o'clock A. M. and finished 13th at 2 P. M. 2-3 days, 8,00
To travel from Paris hill to Brownfield 30 miles, 3,00
The within is a true account as to time charged, and true as to distances travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.
(Signed) ABEL GIBSON.
June 20, 1833. Sworn to before
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
We have examined and audited the within account and hereby certify that the sum of eighty three dollars ought to be allowed to the said Abel Gibson.
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.
Copy Tests: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES STARR DR.
1833. To one day making plan, 2,00
Aug. 22. To travel to Buckfield Village on petition of Thos. Merrill and als 20 miles, 2,00
26. To 4 days in viewing and making a plan of said route, 12,00
28. To 2 days in viewing on Kimball Fuller's Pet. als, 6,00
29. To 1 day in hearing the parties on Merrill's petition, 3,00
30. To 1 day in hearing the parties on Kimball Fuller and als petition, 3,00
31. To 1 day in hearing the parties on Levi Bailey's and als petition, 3,00
To 2 days making appointments writing to the Clerk and attending to road concerns, 6,00
To travel from Bridgman's Mills, Minot, home, on Kimball Fuller's petition, 30 miles, 3,00
Sept. 1. To travel to John Kimball's Mexico, on John G. Barnard's petition, 20 miles, 2,00
30. To 1 day viewing and hearing on said Pet., 3,00
Oct. 3. To travel to James Swans in Newry on petition of Josiah Black and als 42 miles, 4,20
To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 21,00
10. To travel home from said Swans' 42 miles, 4,20
16. To travel to Joseph Hoar's in Township No. 2, 2d Range on petition of Daniel Maxwell and als, 50 miles, 5,00
To 6 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 10,50
To travel from said Hoar's home, 50 miles, 5,00
To 3 days making return and plan on petition of Josiah Black and als, 9,00
To 3 days making return of location and plan on petition of Daniel Maxwell and als, 9,00
(Signed) JAMES STARR
Oxford ss: Nov. 1, 1833. Personally appeared James Starr and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true according to his best knowledge and belief, Before me
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.
Audited & allowed by us,
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
Copy Tests: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO MOSES MASON, JR. DR.
1833. For services as County Commissioner, on petition of Thos. Merrill and others, 3,30
To travel from Bethel to Buckfield 33 miles, 3,30
To viewing said route and hearing the parties four days and 1-2, 13,50
26. On the petition of Kimball Fuller and others, to viewing and hearing the parties three days and 1-2, 10,50
To travel from Minot to Bethel, 35 miles, 3,50
31. To one day on the petition of Levi Bailey and others hearing the parties, 3,00
Sept. 13. To travel from Bethel to Mexico 22 miles, to adjourn on petition of John G. Barnard and others, 2,20
14. To travel from Mexico to Bethel 22 miles on said J. G. Barnard's petition, 2,20
Oct. 1. To travel from Bethel to Mexico 22 miles on the petition of J. G. Barnard and others, 2,20
To 1 day viewing and hearing the parties, 2,00
To travel from Mexico to Bethel 22 miles, on said J. G. Barnard's petition, 2,20
3. To travel from Bethel to Andover Surplus 12 miles, on petition of Josiah Black and others, 1,20
To viewing and hearing the parties on said Josiah Black's petition, seven days, 21,00
To travel from said Surplus to Bethel, 12 miles, 1,20
Oct. 16. To travel from Bethel to No. 2 in 2d Range, 100 miles, having to go eight miles out of my way in consequence of freshet, 10,00
To six days viewing and hearing the parties, 18,00
To travel from No. 2-2d Range to Bethel 92 miles, 9,20
(Signed) MOSES MASON, JR.
Oxford ss: November 1, 1833. Then the above named Moses Mason, Jr. personally appeared and made oath that the above account by him subscribed is wholly true, Before me,
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.
Audited and allowed by us,
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
Copy Tests: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ABEL GIBSON DR.
1833. For services as County Commissioner viz: On petition of Thos. Merrill and others, 3,30
To travel from Brownfield to Buckfield Village 46 miles, 4,60
Aug. 23. Commenced viewing and finished said view the 26 at noon, 3 1-2 days and 1 day hearing the parties, 13,50
26. Commenced viewing in the afternoon and finished the 28th 2 1-2 days, and 1 day hearing the parties, 10,50
To travel from Minot to Brownfield, 55 miles, on petition of Levi Bailey and others, 5,50
31. To 1 day hearing the parties, 3,00
On petition of John G. Barnard and others, Sept. 30. To travel from Brownfield to Mexico, 60 miles, 6,10
To 1 day reviewing and hearing the parties, 3,00
Oct. 1. To travel to Bethel hill 21 miles, 2,10
To travel from Bethel hill to Mr. Swans in Newry 12 miles, 1,20
3. Commenced viewing, locating and hearing the parties 7 days, 21,00
To travel from Newry home 52 miles, 5,20
On Pet. of Daniel Maxwell and others.
To travel from Brownfield to Township No 2 2d Range 130 miles, 13,00
Oct. 16. Met at Joseph Hoar's in said Township and commenced viewing Locating and hearing the parties 6 1-2 days, 19,50
To travel home 120 miles, 12,00
(Signed) ABEL GIBSON.
Oxford ss: Nov. 1, 1833.
Sworn to before me,
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.
Audited and allowed us,
TIMO. J. CARTER, Co. Atto.
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
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R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
Copy Tests: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

GIRLS WANTED!!!

WANTED, immediately ten or twelve girls as apprentices to the tailoring business. None need apply unless well recommended.
WILLIAM GAINS.
Norway-Village, Dec. 31, 1833. 3w20

Welch's Arithmetic.

REVISED.
JUST stereotyped and published by LINCOLN, EDWARDS & CO., 59, Washington street, Boston. WELCH'S AMERICAN ARITHMETIC—Revised and improved, and well calculated to equal, if not surpass, any other work of the kind now extant. The original, as standard work in the primary Schools in the New England States, has long been known and approved; and so great has been the demand that 25,000 copies have been disposed of since the first publication; and the still frequent call from different parts of the country are such, that the Publishers were induced to revise and stereotype it. Much pains have therefore been taken to free the work from errors, and to make it both useful and interesting, and should it come short of this, the compiler will feel much disappointed. Interrogatories are interspersed throughout, applied to the several Rules in course, and references for the answers by small figures. This method of Questions and Answers has long been considered an essential point, and highly approved of in the study of the sciences as well for elucidating the subject, as to render it both familiar

